FRANCE. The Usurpation. Correspondence of The N. Y. Panis, Besieged, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1851.

On Tuesday morning last, the 2d of December, after having read the journals of the day. and supposing that the city was enjoying its usual tranquillity, I went forth to get my breakfast. On reaching the benlevard, it was at once evident that the Parisians were stirred by some event of unwonted interest. Groups of persons were conversing in whispers at the street corners, while others were hastening to the west end of the city. The waiters were standing idly at the doors of the cafes, with their towels hanging listlessly over their arms. My first idea was that there was to be a grand ceremony at the Invalides, commemorative of the services of the dead Marshal Soult. But the mystery was quickly solved. An official bulletin, posted upon a dead wall, was surrounded by an eager crowd, a dozen deep, who were reading, in silence, the prodigious decree of the President. Standing on tip-toe, and maintaining a sort of uneasy equilibrium, by means of the shoulders of two of the group, I caught sight of the words: "Le President de la Republique decrète : Art. 1er. L'Assemblée Nationale est dissonte !" And by looking through a vista of arms, I read the signature: "Done at the Palace of the Elysée, this 2d of December, 1851. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE." And thus did I, like the whole city of Paris tearn that the coup d'état had been struck during the night. It was read upon the walls, upon the white paper used only for official proclamations. The Moniteur of the morning, the Government organ, contained not a word of the revolution that was then in course of accomplishment; all the newspapers had been published, in utter ignorance on the part of their editors that the Republic was shelved, and the Empire un-

earthed. This was at nine o'clock, and comparatively few were yet aware of what was going on around them. Those who knew the state of things, directed their steps generally toward the Elysée, the National Assembly, and the great rendezvous in all revolutions, the Place de la Concorde It was evident that the dissolution of the Chamber, having been pronounced on paper, was to be enforced in the street. Strong detachments of the line were picketed at the head of the Rue Royale, and surrounded the Madeleine. The Rue Royale was blocked up, and neither carriage nor foot-passenger allowed to pass through it.

The Place de la Concorde was also surrounded, and thus all access to the bridge leading to the Chamber was cut off. The troops executed their maneuvres quickly and in silence; not a drum was beat, nor an order given; the sub-officers seemed to be directed by an invistble hand, and to be guided by a voice heard by none but themselves. The object in blockading the Rue Royale, which conducts in a straight line across the Place de la Concorde to the National Assembly, was to prevent the possibility of any direct attempt being made by the ex-Representatives to gain access to their usual place of meet ing. Several streets, leading by roundabout ways to the bridge, were left free, as any manifesta. tion made through such an approach would have its face against the corners and right angles. The approaches to the Elysée were likewise cut off. The Hôtel de Ville was guarded by a force of 10,000 men; the Palais d'Orsay, where the Council of State held its sittings, and the Quai d'Orsay were lined with a double hedge of troops. The garden of the Tuileries was shut and one solitary sentinel mounted guard at each entrance. The crowd, as they came in full sight of the preparations, saw at a glance that the President was in earnest, that all his measures had been taken, and that the strong arm of power had laid its grasp upon every point of the city, where a manifestation might be made. In sight of these precautions, every thought of resistance faded away, and every menace was hushed, half formed upon the lips. Throughout the day I did not hear an expression of retaliation, a single hope that the people would rise in revolt. So useless did any attempt seem to arrest the sway from him who by some marvelous, unintelligible means, appeared to hold the city in the hollow of his hand

It was near 12 o'clock, and the streets were full to overflowing. Dense masses of people cellected at the spots where the decree and appeal of the President were posted. When all could not get a sight of them, some one made himself spokesman, and read aloud to the rest. Blouses and black-coats appeared in about equal numbers. Neither one nor the other bore an air of concern, of disapointment, or of anxiety. The aspect of the people was positively gay, without being careless. The loss of the Repub lie did not seem to sink deep into their breasts. It is true that whenever a general passed through the streets, seeming by his decorations and his epaulets to be high in command and consequently deep in the confidence of the President, he was received with a volley of rather dubious compliments. "Vive la Republique" predominated; but I did not hear a single A bas Napoleon, and do not believe it was uttered once during the day. The great secret of the lightheartedness of the people was, that none regretted the downfall of the Assembly, and no one found it in his heart to be very severe upon the President for having turned them out of doors. As the news of the arrests made during the night, and still making as the day advanced, circulated from mouth to mouth, many laughed outright, while none swore or clenched his fists, or ground his teeth. The Assembly fell without a regret, however illegal might be the act which destroyed it. The attitude of the people reminded me of the 24th of Febuary; when, in the midst of the most strange events, without government or law, and the city in their hands, the Parisians. with their wives and daughters, had a grand holiday in the streets. But the attitude of the armed force was not that of the army of Febru-Then, it defiled before Guizot's Hotel, with arms reversed, and fraternized with the people. But on the 2d of December, it showed that it obeyed willingly, with alacrity, and almost blindly, the orders given by the Dictator it was serving. As far as the army was concerned, the streets resembled the streets of the insurrection of June. The Champs Elysées were a camp, and horses and soldiers bivouacked under the trees. The ground was strewn with straw and bunbles of forage were within reach. The court of the Louvre, a part of the Place Vendome, the stables of the National Circus, were created into provisional barracks. Officers with their orderhes rode from point to point, and couriers, with rolls of parchment in their right hand spurred their horses at full speed through the crowded streets. From time to time, a detachment of artillery, brought by locomotives from Versailles, dashed through the city. The attitude of the troops was that of unhesitating obedience, not passive, but willing compliance

with the orders of their superior. This state of things continued throughout the There were seven hundred thousand peo-

ple in the streets, but I have heard of few ar-

rests made for disorder or disturbance of the public peace. Not a man raised his hand against another; there was neither squabbling, nor hard word, nor angry discussion. The people were allowed full sway in the boulevards, and for several hours in the middle of the day there was neither soldier nor policeman to be seen. As night settled over the city, the crowds gradually dispersed, every one saying to himself that if the next day passed in the same tranquillity. the revolution would be a fait accompli.

I now proceed to give you a running account of the events of the day. The first arrest made was that of Gen. Changarnier, at his own house, at 4 o'clock in the morning. M. Thiers, who was in deep consultation with him at that unu. sual hour, was also arrested, and the two were locked up at Vincennes. Changarnier attempted to herangue the soldiers, but they refused to

Early in the morning there was a meeting of members of the Assembly at the house of one of that body, at which it was resolved that an attempt should be made to enter the Legislative Palace, and between eleven and twelve o'clock about forty of them went for that purpose. They were turned back, and one of them, in offering resistance, was, it is said, slightly wounded. At a later period, information baving been received that the Mairie of the 10th Arrondissement was at their disposal, and an offer having been made of the protection of a portion of the National Guards of that legion, about 200 Representatives went thither, and entered into discussion. Among them were MM. Daru, the Vice-President, Grimault and Molin, Secretaries De Larcy, Berryer, Dufaure, etc. At this meet, ing several decrees were resolved upon, and among them was one declaring the President of the Republic deprived of his authority; and another, appointing General Oudinot Commander-in-chief, in the name of the Assembly, of the army of Paris, and of the National Guards. M. Berryer, wearing a tri-color scarf, appeared at a window to harangue the crowd on the outside, and announce the decisions that had been come to. He was, however, very unfavorably received, and the cry of Vive l'Assemblee, got up by the National Guards, was very faintly echood. While this was going on, the Mairie was surrounded by a large force of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, and a Chef de Battaillon entered the room where the members were assembled, and desired them to disperse. They refused, and thereupon were taken en masse to the Mazas prison. They were soon, however, offered their liberty on condition of giving their word of honor to keep the peace.

This many or them refused to do. As usual under the state of siege, the news papers have been decimated. All the Repubican papers have been suspended, including the Presse; the Ordre and Opinion Publique, violent Legitimist sheets, have been also stopped. The Dibats appears as usual, but without a line of editorial or comment. The Constitutionnel boldly approves of the course of the President. The Siecle was informed that it might continue its publication, upon certain conditions; these conditions the editors refused to accept, and the seals were therefore put upon their material and stock. The offices of many of the journals were also occupied by the military, The Patrie and Assemblee Nationale continue to appear. Galignani moves on undisturbed, maintaining the even tenor of its way.

Yesterday, Wednesday, the second day, a de

cided change was perceptible in the tone and

manner of the people. They had had time to reflect upon the monstrous occurrences of the day before. They had been involuntarily led away, seduced, taken captive by the boldness and splendor of the undertaking, and the marvelous skill with which it had been executed. But the night had brought forth counsel; they began to appreciate the matter justly, and to look forward to the consequences. The lower boulevards were fuled with a dense crowd of persons, no longer gay and of jesting humor, nor yet excited, nor angry, but lowering, stern and thoughtful. The upper boulevard, and the entrance to the Faubourg St. Antoine soon became the scene of barricades and blood. Several ex-representatives, and members of the Mountain, mingled with the groups, and incited the blouses to revenge. Men began to appear armed with dirks and fowling-pieces. Others ran through the streets, shouting sedition, and seck ing to collect a train of followers. About the same time, appeals to arms, written in red ink, and signed by Michel de Bourges, Madier de Montjau, Emmanuel Arago and others, were posted in the faubourg. In this state of things, a barricade was inevitable. One was soon constructed in a by-street, entering the boulevard, by a band, headed by Baudin, an ex-Representative. A battalion was sent against it, and was received with a running fire. The soldiers re plied, and Baudin fell dend upon the barricade The insurgents then fied, and the barricade was removed. In half an hour's time, this whole quarter of the city was occupied by the military. Upon the line of the Boulevards du Temple, &c., from the Chateau d'Eau to the Bastille, were posted stray detachments of cuirassiers, lancers and troops of the line. The Place de la Bastille was defended by twelve pieces of cannon, and four loaded howitzers were placed in a position to rake the Faubourg St. Antoine. The corner houses, from which, in June, the insurgent killed seven generals, and the Archbishop o Paris, were seized by the military and occupied by them, from the cellar to the garret. In other parts of Paris, some twenty attempts at building barricades were made during the day, and up to eight o'clock at night, but they were all easily repressed, and generally without blood

Such attempts at resistance, made by handfuls of rash and misguided men, are to the last degree futile and hazardous. You know how speedily ten thousand persons, without leaderwithout concert, without guidance, and almest without arms, will melt away be fore the fire of a few well-drilled battalions, The conduct of the Representatives who have so far abused their influence as to incite the mechanics of the faubourgs to dash themselves against the muzzles of the soldiery, is, at the best, senseless and foolhardy. This city is garrisoned at this moment with one hundred thousand men, with ammunition, fodder, and all the material of war to sustain a ten years' siege. This force obeys the orders given without ask ing why or wherefore, and has settled the longmooted question whether the Army will fire upon the People. Even the most bitter enemies of the President are lost in admiration at the skill with which the coup d'etat has been struck. It would really seem as if the Emperor had returned to life, and had again taken the field. The investiture of Paris by the armed force which now controls it, is considered worthy of Napoleon Bonaparte. Any attempt at resistance in such a state of things will end in the destruction of those who undertake it. It has always been said that the power will rest with the party with which the army sides. Had it chosen to bly would have carried the day. Had it deserted to the people, and fraternized with the Republicans, the Republicans would have ruled the city. But it has rallied to the banner of Napoleon, and as long as it maintains its devotion and fidelity, there is nothing to be said or done. When it be, ins to waver, when suggestions and whispers of its apostacy shall have begun to circulate, when it shall have divided against itself, when any portion of it shall have been suborned, won over, bought over, or converted, then a struggle may be risked, but not till then.

And this is the belief of the vast majority of the Republicans in the city. I saw yesterday several large manufacturers, all of whose journeymen would have descended to the street, had they thought that the soldiers would hesitate or disobey. But the impression is universal that they are immovably attached to the person of the President and to the policy he is pursuing --I also spoke for a moment with one of the most active and influential members of the Mountain. He expressed himself as discouraged and disheartened. "What is there left for us to do! All our leaders are taken, we are without a press to advise, and without the power of holding council and concerting measures. We are completely cut to pieces." He then said, what is very true, that had the scheme been defeated and the President taken, it would have been regarded as the most abominable attempt at usurpation ever made; but executed as it has been, with such wonderful skill, and crowned with such complete success, every body is forced to admire what their better judgment would teach them to abhor.

The present state of things will not continue long. The army of Paris are voting to-day upon the acceptance or rejection of the President for a term of ten years. The army quartered in the various parts of France will vote in the twentyfour hours next succeeding the reception of instructions to that effect from the Minister of War. The result will be known in Paris in less than a week. Then, on the 14th of December, follows the vote of the citizens at large. In three weeks' time France will have spoken its will, and we shall be able to read the future more clearly than at present.

I say nothing yet of the provocations which have driven the President to break his oath and upset the Constitution. It will undoubtedly be proved that the monarchial branch in the Chamber were themselves plotting the overthrow of the Republic and the seizure of the person of the President. This subject is of course involv ed in much obscurity. Granier de Cassagnac says to-day in the Constitutionnel: " Did not the most honored, the most trusted of the Legitimist party send, on Monday last, the following message to the President of the Republic: 'Strike your coup d'état, get rid of the Socialist minority, and five minutes after we will join you!' If this message be denied, we will call by name the Representative who sent it, and the representative who carried it." If this be true, it will be easy to convict a fraction of the Chamber of endeavoring to persuade the President to commit a coup d'état in their behalf: they can hardly claim the right to complain, if the blow, when struck, proves to be in the President's interest and to

their own confusion. Should Louis Napoleon succeed in his attempt, the Empire will be the issue in fact, though not in name. On the occasion of the election, the voter is to express his wish, 'Yes' or 'No,' upon the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte for 10 years. In case the majority of the votes given should be in the negative, he declares solemnly that he will retire from power. In case he should receive the majority of the suffrage, however, the Government will be conducted upon the following system, prepared by the President.

1st. The Ministers will be entirely dependent upon the Executive. This deprives the Assembly of the power of forcing a crisis, by passing a vote of condemnation upon the conduct of the Ministry.

2d. The Council of State, "composed of the most distinguished men in the country," is to possess the initiative in proposing the laws and Chamber. Upon this clause the Empire hinges. The Council of State, no matter how composed, whether of men chosen by the country, the Legislative Assembly, or directly by the President, has alone the right of originating a law. The Assembly has only to pronounce upon it by accepting or rejecting it. In no case can it itself propose a law.

3d The Legislative Assembly is to be elected by universal suffrage, but as it does not possess the right of Parliamentary Initiative, amounts to nothing at all.

4th. There is to be a Second Assembly, "comosed of all the distinguished men of the country : a balancing power, guardian of the fundamental compact, and of the public liberty." The precise nature of the duties of this body does not appear. It may be a sort of Council of Notables, or a body designed to create and perpetuate a Napoleonic Peerage.

There is to be no Constitution, of course; the clause just quoted speaks of a "fundamental compact," but where it is to come from, nobody knows. The whole power is vested in the President. The Council of State depends upon him, and consequently the laws proposed by that body to the Legislative Assembly will be such as he approves and none other. In short, the plan of Government proposed by Louis Napoleon is the most complete despotism ever conceived by the brain of man. It is very doubtful whether this country is prepared to retrograde fifty years to a system in consonance with the people and the civilization of that period. However, it is worse than useless, in this age of wonders, to speculate upon a probability a fortnight in advance.-The President may not live a week; the sun may never rise again; the sea may give up its dead to-morrow ; the moon may set in the eastanything may happen now with perfect propriety, and the more unlooked-for, the more strous and inexplicable an event may be, the more will it be in harmony with the era in which

Newspaper Articles. We copy articles from the only two journals which are allowed to express themselves in Pans:

Paris:

The following from the Constitutionasi signed by Dr. Vernon, the journalist, who has taken so large a share in support of the "regime" which is now predominant, will be read with interest.

This is the first time of more than fifty years, that the country has understood its true interests and it is the first time that authority has shown as much decision and courage as the factions, who are the furious enemies of order and labor. The strategy of insurrections, the grand art of making barricades, the practical science of insurrections, have made immense progress since 1830. Sin e the 2d of December, 1851, the masses in their turn have stroved that they also have progressed in good sense. proved that they also have progressed in good sense, in the spirit of justice, and in foresight, they have just proved that they are only animated by the love of family and the love of labor, that double duty which is imposed upon us by God. Louis Napoleon Sonaparte, by reestablishing that universal suffrage by which he himself was elected, has gained the bearts of the honest—the real laborer, the industrious intelligent laborer, who now knows that the intrigues of parties lead to insurrection—insurrection to berricades, and barricades to anarchy, misery and

the repeal of the law of May 31, would be a pindge of peace or 1832. Some people then laughed at its Well, now, sire the 2d of December, during these shearter, which have reddened some spots of the metropolit with human blood, what has been the care not of the working classes in Pa is and threather than the care not of the working classes in Pa is and threather than the people of the working classes in Pa is and threather than the people of against Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, but they have remained at their work, regarding the soldiers of insurjection concealed behind burteades with contempt. They have housely said to themselves, since Louis Napoleon Bonaparte restores to us all the right of voting, why should we robed! What is their to fight for? The President of the Republic has theroughly understood the times in which we live; to has done his duty, he does not consider that the plery of the name he been confersupen him the right to do anything, but that it imposes upon him the nacessity to do well. The repeal of the law of the 21st of May is a first step in a new and loyal policy. The war which, since the 10th Dec 1818, Louis Napoleon Bonap, rie has undertaken against Social-Napoleon Boraparte has undertaken against Social-ism, is a title to the confidence and gratitude of the country. Nevertheless it must be well understant that all is not yet finished. Socialism, strongly or gavized, has a government all ready, it has representatives, or rather a committee of public safety even in the smallest villages, and in the smallest even in the smallest viringes, and in the smallest villages victims are already designated to their executioners. All that is but intunidation, if honest men will hold well together. A noble example has been set us since the 2d of December, by most honerable men, and men of the finest understanding. The most deserved eulogiums of our brave and faithful army fall from every lip letus also do honer to the civic courage. M. ce Moray, on the morning of the 2d of December, after having, in concert with the Minister-at-War. General St. Arnaud, assumed the responsibility of all the measures of the night. the responsibility of all the measures of the night, soon found most courageous auxiliaries in the members of the new Cabinet, who eagerly took their share of this great responsibility.

The Patrie canvasses the votes of the free and independent electors in the following strain:

Conquer or die with the President. At this great and solemn crists, such is the alternative for France. and solemn crists, such is the alternative for France. It is not the existence of the Republic that is menaced. The republican form of government exists universal suffrage. A country in which the whole of the citizens are called upon to express themselves freely and peaceanly on the fundamental basis of its institutions is truly and seriously organized as a Republic. No, it is not the Republic that runs any danger of perishing with liberty. It is society that has been threatened with being buried under the runs of order. Anarchy cannot be victoriacarry that has been threatened with being buried under the runs of order. Anarchy cannot be victorious. The organization of defense is formidable. The enthusians of the troops is marvellous. Generals and soldiers would rather be killed to the last man than abandon the sacred course of civilization which they are now defending in concert with the President. But if, by one of those fatalities of which research. But to your or those mannes of which we could only think with terror, the raise of the demageques could triumph for only a few days, it would be all over with France. It would be neither the Count de Chambori nor the Count de Paris who would Count de Chambors northe Count de Paris who would be called upon to inherit the spoils of the power violently wrested from Prince Louis Napoleon.—
Even the name of Learn-Rollin would not suffice —
At one bound all the steps of demagogy would be passed in order to arrive at a horrible regime of pillege, murder and incendiarism. In less than a week the whole of Prance would be one immense run, and Communicant would establish a refer enheme at with the whole of France would be one immense rain, and Communism would establish a reign ephemer at without coubt, but which for a long time would bear sad and profound traces. The question thus established by the force of events, can no longer leave the slightest room for hesitation in the minds of honest men, to whatever party they may belong. Prince Louis Napoleen is not the flag of an opinion; he is more and better than that. He is the flag of society and civilization—the flag of European order—the flag of family rights and those of property. Let all who do not wish that France should perish in the waves of blood and flames, hasten then to raily round the only ower that can save them. To be state would be to power that can save them. To besitate would be t keep up agitation, encourage insurrection, and forti-fy anarchy. In short, to hesitate now, would be more than a political fault, it would be a political

The London Times on the Usurpation. On the 13th of November, 1850, Louis Napoleon declared in his Message to the National Assembly of France that

he considered as great criminals those who, by personal was to inspire the people with veneration for the law, by never deviating from it themselves, and that his anvely was not, he assured the Assembly, to know who would never France in 1625, but to comploy the time at he dis-posal so that the transition, whatever it must be, shall be also be the complex to the complex that the come effected without agitation or disturbance: " for, said be, the poblest object, and that most worthy of an exalted

ie eliested without agrationer disturbance." For, said he, 
"the noblest object, and that most worthy of an exalted 
mind, is not to seek, when in power, how to perpetuate it, 
but to labor meessandly to fortify, for the beasti of all, 
those principles of authority and morality which defy the 
passions of mankind and the instability of laws."

We still remember the joy and confidence with 
which these words were received by the Assembly 
and the French nation—these words which must 
now strike their self-convicted author in the midst 
of his sanguinary triumph and leave a stigma on his 
truth and honor which the Crown of an Empire cannot 
nide or efface. If such had been the genuine spirit of 
Louis Napoleon's administration, can it be doubted 
that as he drew nearer to the close of it, resolved to 
fulfill all the legal conditions of his election, the gratitude of the country, no less than the fear of change, 
would have prevailed over every obstacle, and reinstated him in a position which he had shown himself 
worthy to fill! But instead of this auspicious renewal of his constitutional duties, by what sinister 
events, by what secret practices, by what appalling power been accompanied! Instead of being an ac of homage and confidence from the entire nation, thi of homage and confidence from the entire hands, this power has been seized by the conspiracy of a clan-destine Cabinet, and is to be held by the irresistible authority of 500,000 bayonets. Never was "the fate of a great nation" more effectually disposed of "by surprise and violence," never were "the principles surprise and violence; here or audaciously of authority and morality more audaciously vaded by force and dishonesty. The army, stu vaded by force and dishonesty, and influence vaded by force and dishonesty. The army, stung by allusions to its former defeats, and influence by more vulgar stimulants to its passions, was first set upon the scattered members of the Legislature and then let loose with unmitigated ferocity upon the people. All that offered the least show of resistance to acts which overturned the Constitution and threatened to annihilate every trace of public liberters are confounded in one common proscription. threatened to annihilate every trace of public liber-ty, were confounded in one common proscription with the Socialists and anarchists, and swept off by grape shot on the Boulevards, or by the military exe-cutions which instantly followed on the Champ de Mars. Every sign of that popular enthusiasm which commonly marks the commencement and close of the reigns of Princes was wanting, but it was comthe reight of the person of an army, confident of victory over the civil power. We learn, from the numerous accounts which have reached us, that the aspect of this army was not that of troops from the numerous accounts which have reached us, that the aspect of this army was not that of troops engaged in the painful duty of repressing disturbances among their fellow-citizens, but of men pursuing their enemies to the death, without quarter of fortearance, in the heart of a conquered city. It will never be known at what a cost of life to the citizens of Paris Louis Napoleon found himself master of the Government on the evening of the 4th of December, but from the comparatively small loss on the side of the army it is evident that the resistance was at no time comparable to that of the insurgerits of June, 1848, and that every means were taken which the improved science of street warfare and pittless commands of the African Generals could suggest to strike with the whole force of an armed hand on the heads of the people. The army, to use a significant expression, did its worst. Such an opportunity of exterminating the Red faction in Paris had long been sought for by the principal Generals, and this lesson of terror is the manpal Generals, and this lesson of terror is the insu-guration of Louis Napoleon's absolute power. Speaking within the limits of historical truth, and upon the evidence of many eye witnesses of these events, we affirm that the bloody and treacherous deeds of the 4th of December will be remembered ith horror in the annals even of that city which itnessed the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the

After the resolution of the Government and its military strength have been thus unequivocally shown, and when the country may be said to be altogether under mattal law, the pretense of what is termed "consulting the people" is a mockery of the vanquished. The mode of voting adopted in the army hasbeen to form the regiments into a hollow square, to read the proposition conferring full powers on Louis Napoleon, preceeded and followed by a roll of the drum, and to conclude by a declaration of unanimous assent, which is recorded on the muster-rolls of the regiment. As the civil election is to be by secret voting, under the sole inspection of officers of Government, already pledged to the support of all its measures, there is, of course, no guarantae whatever of the sincerity or correctness of such a ballot; and as the whole provincial press is suspended, with the exception of a few Government journals, every condition of a fair election is wanting. Throughout these extraordinary transactions we After the resolution of the Government and its nais, every condition of a fair election is wanting. Throughout these extraordinary transactions we trace an equal amount of craft and of violence every part of them is vitiated by an air of falsehood. part of them is vitialed by an air of falsehood, and in this respect particularly they are more like one of the revolutions of Lahore than a conflict between liberty and despotism in the capital of France. Yet it is not improbable that even these contrivances will produce effect for a time on the cemmon people. The choice proposed to them is between Louis Napoleon or nothing—that is, total anarchy. They are but too eager to resign that fatal gift of civil responsibility which the revolution placed in their hands, for in truth the vote by which they extinguished the Republic was that of the 10th placed in their hands, for in truth the vote by which they extinguished the Republic was that of the 10th of December, 1845, and not that to be given on the 18th of December, 1861, and as soon as the horrors which have accompanied this change, at least in Paris, are past, the next impulse of such a people, terrified and exhausted by these conflicts, will be to lie prostrate before its master. In fact, from

the part assumed by the army at this period of the eventful history of Prance—the army being as the forces of the continent now arm. a war establishment for internal purposes-probable that if Louis Napoleon once makes pe - position secure by the union and energy of a minury resources, the only serious danger he wi take to parry for some time is that of military dash have to parry for some time is that of military dissip-fection. The popular and hepoplican party is blus-lified with the Scorn set fout it, and proceeding. The Parliamentary and Constitutional party is broken up by the insectacut of the late Assembly, the hi-rigars of M. Thiers, who has lived to complete the runnor all he professed to serve, and the incarcera-tion of its other leaders. The army is master of the field, all parties and all ambitions are merged in its rapks, but in spite of its discipline and success, we shall soon perceive that political passions are inher-ter in a body which has ceased to be a mere instan-ment, and that every other interest will be made to bend to the gratification of its desires and the main-tenance of its ascendancy. tenance of its ascendancy.

The Usurpation in Germany.

The Berlin Correspondent of The London Times writes as follows: The generally credited report of the intention of the Government to call ted report of the intention of the Government to call out the eighth corps of the army has been contradicted by the President of the Cabinet. M von Manteuffel. No interpellation was made on the subject, but the contradiction was given to calm the apprehension out of doors. M von Manteuffel, in urging the Chamber to proceed as rapidly as possible with the question of internal policy laid before it, stated that the important events occurring abroad would not induce the Government to resort to any measures that might bear the appearance of provoation at the actual strength of the army would not be increased by any mobilization, though "it would be prepared for defense if attacked or seriously threatened." This declaration furly agrees with previous pared for defense if attacked or seriously threatened." This declaration furly agrees with previous intimations of the policy of the Prussian Government with regard to any commotion in France, made before the recent coap of the President—French. "Legitimacy" has lost all hold on the sympathies even of the aristocratic party in Germany. If it is not strong enough to maintain itself in the crash of powers and principles in France itself, it will have no aid of armies without. So far we are, reassured, but the interest the public takes in the events of the French capital is not in the least dimished by such declarations. The Government dispatches are neither as frequent nor as complete as they might be, but still the main nor as complete as they might be, but still the main The Government dispatches are neither as frequent nor as complete as they might be, but still the main increents are known some 12 hours after they occur, and the full details that can only arrive by ordinary course of post are looked for with more impatience than ever. The Exchange, of course, is a scene of the most intense agitation, but reports that have no traceable authority, and even private dispatches, do not seem to have much real effect on business transactions. From the following extract from the Kreuz

Zeitung it will be seen that the Royalist organ speaks of the representatives of French Legitimacy in a

of the representatives of French Legitimacy in a tone of contempt.

"When the common a lider exposes himself daily to the risk of being shot for his King and country for M. a day, he does no more than his sworn duty; and if, as it seems, the Count de Chambord has not the courage to venture his life for a Crown, he may sink star the Hotel des Invalues. This then we must leave him out of political consideration, and recking only with Lonis Napoleon and the French army. The President of the French Regulitie assaucceeded at come what lectionate kings have nationated in value, in an absolute time parliamentary government in France forever. He has succeeded without any special trouble in throwing the old gray-headed introducts and revolution-makers out of the window, or in transferring them to their own old quarters in Ham. The has succeeded in companing the French army, through such a War Minister as St. Armaud, to arrest its valued and renowned leaders, he has succeeded in drawing the army with hun rate a flagrant breech of the Constitution; he has succeeded in suppressing the first resistance of the Reds. To-day in all this, and perhap more, her successful; but will be continue to be so norrow! Will the miss in which he in his proclamations chronds the words 'people' and 'swrerighty of the ple, as well as his own name, he three enough to blind the enes of the officers and so dies for a few weeks, especially if the highest legal tribunal persists in its causatiutional resistance! And where will the President seek or had aupport, when the army, dragged by him out of its position, becomes divided by the sama parties and intrigues that he has, by its help, crushed in the National Assembly!"

Death of Marshal Soult

Pays:

Marshal Soult died on Wednesday, Nov. 26. We take the following biography from the Paris

Nicolas-Jean-de-Dieu Soult was born at St. Amand (Tarn), on March 29, 1769. His father, who was a notary, seeing that he had no taste for his own profession, allowed him to enter the army. The future Marshal of France entered the Royal Regiment of Marshal of France entered the Royal negation to Infantry in 1785, where he was soon remarked by its aptitude for the functions of instructor. He was made non-commissioned officer in 1790, and ther passed rapidly through the intermediate grades, un-til he reached that of Adjutant-General of the Staff iil he reached that of Adjutant-General of the Staff, when Gen. Lefebvre attached him to his own service, with the grade of the Chief of Brigade. In that quality he went through the campaigns of 1794 and 1795 with the army of the Moseile, and owed to his rapid prometion. Successively raised to the rank of General of Brigade, and then to that of General of Division, he took part in all the campaigns of Germany, untal 1799, when he followed Massena into Switzerland, and thence to Genoa, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. Set at liberty after the battle of Marengo, and raised to the command of Piedmont, he returned to France at the peace of Amiens, and was named one of the four peace of Amiens, and was named one of the four Colonels of the Guard of the Consuls. When the Colonels of the Guard of the Consuls. When the Empire was proclaimed, in 1894, he was nominated Marshal of France, and during the campaign which terminated in Austerlitz, held the command of the fourth corps of the grand army. After the conquest of Frussia and the battle of Eylau, Marshal Soult solicited and obtained the command of the second corps of the army of Spain, with which he overran Galicia and the Austrians, and passed into Portugal, where he fought the memorable battle of Oporton Forced to abandon that city, when delivered up by treason to the English, he effected into Galicia a bold and regions retreat which did the greatest bold and perilous retreat, which did the greates honor to his energy and presence of mind. Befin named Commander-in-Chief of the army of Spain he marched to the succor of Madrid, menaced b. the Anglo-Spanish army, and his movement was crowned with full success. He continued in this command until March, 1813, when he was appointed in Saxony to the command-in-chief of the Imperia Guard. The disasters of Vittoria decided Napoleon to again confer on Marshal Soult the command of the again confer on Marshai Soult the command of the French troops in Spain. The point then was to defend the menaced frontier of France. Forced to fall backon Toulouse, he there terminated by a brilliant engagement due to most able strategic arrangements, the fatal campaign of 1814. On the announcement of the event at Paris he signed a suspension of arms, and athered to the reestablishment of Louis XVIII, who presented him with the Cross of St. Louis and called him to the command of the of St. Louis, and called him to the command of the 13th mintary division, and then to the Ministry of War (Dec. 3, 1814.) On March 8, learning the landing from Elba, he published the ordor of the dawhich is so well known, and in which Napoleon i treated more than severely. On March II he resigned his portfolio as Minister of War, and declared for the European way to be considered to the European way. the Emperor, who, passing over the famous procla-mation, raised him to the dignity of Peer of France and Major General of the Army. After Waterloo and Major General of the Army. After Waterloo where the fought most energetically, the Marsha took refuge at Malzieu (Lozere,) with General Brusce Villeret, his former aid-de-camp. Being set down on the list of the proscribed, he withdrew to Druse idor on the banks of the Rhine, until 1819, when a Roya on the banks of the Rhine, until 1819, when a Roya ordinance allowed him to return to France. He the went to live with his family at St. Amand, his native place, and on his refterated representations his mar shat's baton which had been withdrawn from him warrestored. Charles X treated Marshal Soult with favor, creating him knight of his orders, and after ward making him Peer of France. After the revolution of his 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 1820, 182 ward making him Peer of France. After the revo-lution of July, 1830, the declaration of the Chamber of Deputies of August 9, excluded him from tha rank, but he was restored to it four days later by special nomination of Louis Philippe, who soon after appointed him Minister of War. We shall not follow Marshal Soult through the acts of his administrative career. He always showed himself devoted to the con-stitutive principles of the Government of July. He was twice named President of the Council of kim, Louis Philippe, who elevated him to the dignity of Louis Philippe, who elevated him to the dignity of Marshal General, of which Turenne had been the las possessor. Since the revolution of February, Marshal Soult has lived on his estate, in the midst of his amily, and almost forgotten in our present politic

Death of Priessnitz.

For the last year Priessnitz had felt him seil gradually sinking, and this winter, for the first time during a long period of practical life, he found himself obliged to limit his visits to the immediate vicinity of his residence at Grafenberg. Within a month before his demise, he showed symptoms of general dropsical compisint. He treated himself with the utmost clearness of mind, but entertained little hope of his eventual recovery. He said should not live to see the spring return. Up to most the very last day of his life, he continto give his advice to those who sought him. Priesenitz' his head was perfectly clear to the but he looked like a shadow, and without a

his advice with an air of calm patience. The c before his death, after taking the "cure" (as the and the moral courage, upheid by faith in the hydr pathic cure, which he had shown with regard to obers all his life, was strong in nim to the last. On the day of his death, Friday last, the 28th November, his symptoms became aggravated he grew weaker an weaker, and about ave in the afternoon he laid him. self on his bed, without any assistance, and, in or minute afterward, he breathed his last. He was self that his constitution was bad; that nothing but his own mode of his and his own "cure" would

have sustained him.

The whole place had been thrown into consternation as the news spread of his rapidly approaching ceath. The inhabitants of Freiwaldau thronged up to

Grafenberg-all the sledges available were following up the sledges available were following the sledges available were followed available

Grafenberg—all the sledges available were following each other, up the sleep show-covered road, soos to descend again, with the news that Priesantiz was no more. It can scarcify be conceived, the strange blank these woods recorded to leave on the mind Suddenly the center that he dail together, had valuable—Freewald a secured to have about a gain in a moment into the observe and remote without it was before Priesantiz brane was heard of the strange of property, which was in full activity at the moment of Priesantiz death. The most probable conjectors is, that Priesantiz elder daughter and her historiad is Hungarian gentleman of property, which was not probable conjectors in the present of some physician who has studied Priesantiz method here. This may succeed to a certain excent, for the place and neighborhood are admirably adapted for taking the water-cure, and the pressue of Priesantiz mannas well as the traction of his practice, will long survive him. But the great attraction, will long survive him. But the great attraction. the water-cure, and the prestige of Priesants' name as well as the transian of his practice, will lone survive him; but the great attraction which brough patients, not only from the neighboring chies, but from the remotest parts of the world, is gone. It is not exactly known what amount of property Priesants has left, but it is supposed to be nearly 110,000. When his occusioned how small, compared to that given to other physicians, was theremuneration he took from his patients, and when it is remembered that, thirty years ago, Priesantiz was a poor peasant, this fortune gives some measure of the immense success that has attended him.

CONSTANTINOPLE

Kossuth and Buthyani-Madame Dembinsht-The Turkish Ministry-The Holy Sepulcher -French Diplomacy. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1851. It must not be believed that the reports of a disagreement between Korsuth and Court Bathyani are correct. They are wholly false-put in circulation by French malice to cover the course which the French Legation here has followed was regard to the liberation of Kossuth. They parts on excellent terms, and all those who know & Count, are well aware of his devotion to the cam of " Kossuth and Hungary," and of his noble che acter. His Counters is, however, of different sear ments; she never was friendly to a cause which &

prived her of a high place at the Imperial Court

and at home placed the humble wife of a President

The Countess Dembinski, who left New-York some

Governor in a position superior to her own

ed by the Austrian authorities, is now visiting with her parents at Temeswar. Immediately on herarrest, the American Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, Mr. McCurdy, interceded in her behalf, and she was at once liberated. As late as the middle of October she was well, and wrote to a friend of bers, at this place, that she proposed soon returning to New-York. Though not imprisoned, she was limited to the freedom of her father's dwelling, and not permitted to visit her friends in Temeswar or its vicinity Since the late changes in the Turkish Ministry

matters go on much better than they did. The prer ent Minister of Finance, Nafiz Pacha, shows hisself to be a good financier, and the Porte is anxion to pay off its acrears. The Grand Vizier, Rechif Facha, continues to possess the entire confidence of the Sultan, and all the changes made are agreeable to his plans of government The question of the protectorate and possession of

the " Holy Sepulcher " has found a solution in a manner recalling to memory the untying of the celebrated Gordian knot. While the prous French Republic claimed the right of protecting the Sepulcher, on the ground that it had once been conquered by a French Prince during the Crusades against the Mussulman Infidels, which then held it, the Emperor of Russia has written an autograph letter to the Sultan, in which he states that the Sepulchre has always been under the charge of the priests of his faith (Greek,) and that he cannot, without great dissatisfaction, see them deprived of it in favor of any pretenders whatever. The Sultan, who is a true Mussulman, cares not which of the infidels holds the Sepulcher, which may be holy or may not 'is happy to throw in this declaration, as a closer to the area-

ment. - What could have roused Louis Napoleon to this new fit of piety, cannot well be imagined; but it is clear that he must now give it another direction, for the present at least. Thus, he has lost all the causes which he proposed carrying in the Sultan's dominions, viz preventing the British from having their railroad in Egypt, over which Province of Turkey France has (as you know) a traditional right of sovereignty, on the score of its conquest by the uncle of her present ruler , the guardianship of the Holy Sepulcher, and the gratification of a fancied benevo lence, dependent on her prevailing upon the Sultan to supersede Kosauth by the ill-starred Abd-el-Kadir.

Kossuth Meeting at Albany-Speech by Gov. Marcy.

A large and enthusiastic meeting in favor of Hungary was held at Albany on Friday evening last. Gov. Marcy presided, and on taking the Chir delivered the following speech. We copy the report

I accept, Gentlemen, with sincere thanks, the po-sition you have been pleased to assign to me. I join you with my whole heart in the proceedings which are to be had here this evening. I was a party to the call of the meeting, and may, therefore be permit-ted to indulge in a few remarks on the subject which

ted to indulge in a few remarks on the subject which has called us together.

In my view of the political horizon, it appears to me that a new day is dawning on us. The cause of civil liberty throughout the world seems to be advancing with accelerated progress. We have seen extraordinary events within a very short period. Only a year or two ago a mighty struggle was begun one of the nations of Europe for independence. I allude to Hungary. (Casers.) That nation row with great unanimity to assert its rights as a free and independent people. Its destinites were committed to the guidance of the greatest man—one, certainly, of the greatest men on earth. I mesus Louis Kossuth. (Enthusiastic cheering.) He embarked in the effort with a zeal and energy worthy of so mighty an enterprise. His struggles for the independence of his country were crowned with Louis Kossuth. (Enthusiastic cheering.) He embarked in the effort with a zeal and energy worth of so mighty an enterprise. His struggles for the independence of his country were crowned with partial success and but for the intervention of the colossal power of Russia. Hungary would at the day have been an independent power among the actions. It was her fate to be curshed under foot by this colossal power and the fate of her gallant ask heroic chief to be driven from his country, and existence that the summary of the different to the spectacle. Our Government as this great champion of liberty in prison. Our public functionaries—and I accord them merited honor for it—opened his prison doors and let him out—(cheeri)—ane now conferencily one of the most distinguished champions of liberty ever known on the face of the earth, he is here prosecuting his mission. He wis invited to this country by our Government, and adder the protection of its flag came hither. As the ship, on its passage, touched along the shores of Mediterranean Europe, and wherever he went his presence at every point cukindled a spirit that is this moment shaking the nations. He has not only warmed the hearts of freemen by his masterly the earnest appeals, but hus shaken with dread the mions of despotism. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

He is now among us. You have all neard of its giorious welcome that awaited him. He is here by merely to excite our sympathies or our feelings by

He is now among us. You have all neard of its glorious welcome that awaited him. He is here not merely to excite our sympathies or our feelings by recrital of the wrongs done to his people and nahos, but as the advocate of great principles that are supposed, and justly, to be essential to the liberty of nations. It is our sympathy for him—it is our indigmant sense of the wrong done to his country—bit above all, our admiration of the principles he is now sending forth in his wonderfully eloquent speechs throughout the world, that have brought us here in hight to sympathize and cooperate with him. (Eithusiastic cheers.)

The great principle he thinks casential to the liberty of nations—and which I think is, too—is liberty of mations—and which I think is, too—is liberty in the control of the principle of non-intervention, which is understood to be this; that each government, that the people of salcovernment should be permitted to carry on their own allowing the control of their government, or the principles on which is braid, and believe they can devise better and wiser, they should be permitted to do it without foreign interfaces. That is what we have done and are doing here for our affair, and we claim that the people of every antion and the principle of the countrol and regulate their own affair, and we have to me here to might in the half of the world. And we say that when tryantar rise up to crush a people while in the act of asserting their rights, they do a principle of non-intervention in the demand and political affairs of a country, is one. I am sorty say, and political affairs of a country, is one. I am sorty say, and political affairs of a country, is one. I am sorty say, and political affairs of a country, is one. I am sorty say, and the circumstant of a country, is one. I am sorty say, and the circumstant of a country and a country is the same of the of the o

while in the act of assets with wrong grainst will voice—his indigunat we wrong a reason of the principle of and political affairs of the domerous doctrains of this Government. When we could do say have rone completely when we could do say have rone compensations. we have said that we see that they others in the domestic sizes of a color to see the people of all contents of their condition. That we see that they out it to be in these on their condition. That we opened with the condition. That we opened see the right or would be seemed to domestic consistency of the color of t

defend the cause of the Assembly, the Assempie in the streets, but I have heard of lew ar- I defend the cause of the Assembly, the Assem. ' ro